

CATHCART AND DUVAUCHELLE NOLLE PROS.

(From Sunday's Advertiser.)

WHAT CATHCART SAYS.

Editor Advertiser.—In an editorial in this morning's Advertiser, you make the following statements:

"A few weeks later one of the detectives was thought guilty of graft. This was Eugene Duvauchelle. The Sheriff investigated the case and arrested his own man, who was later indicted by the grand jury. What was done by the County Attorney in his case? What punishment was meted out to Duvauchelle? act as a warning to others in the force who might be tempted? Nothing. During the preliminary investigation of the case the County Attorney advised even against his arrest or the making public any of the facts of the graft, and when the arrest was made in spite of this the case was suppressed."

The statements that the County Attorney advised against Duvauchelle's arrest, or the making public any of the facts of the graft, are each false and untrue.

From information furnished to the Sheriff about a year ago, a Chinaman named Tin Hoon was arrested for gross assault at the trial before the District Magistrate, Judge Whitney, the defendant was discharged, and the Magistrate stated from the bench, substantially that, according to the evidence, Duvauchelle should be in the prisoners' dock charged with accepting a bribe, and that he was surprised that the police had not arrested Duvauchelle instead of Tin Hoon. Upon hearing of the matter, I proceeded to take steps to prosecute Duvauchelle, but learned that Mr. Taylor considered that I was prejudiced against Duvauchelle and against the police department, and feared that Duvauchelle and the department would not get a square deal at my hands. Accordingly, desiring to give an occasion for criticism, I went to the then Attorney-General, Mr. Peters, explained the circumstances, and requested him to take in hand the investigation of Duvauchelle. This he agreed to do, and did so, and I then had nothing further to do with the case. An indictment was found by the grand jury, and on that indictment Duvauchelle was arrested. When I took charge of the entire prosecution in the September term, the case against Duvauchelle, among others, was turned over to me. I investigated it, and for two months used every endeavor to get testimony that would warrant the case being tried, but was unable to get any testimony that would corroborate the statement of the Chinaman, who claimed to have given Duvauchelle the bribe of a few dollars, and I decided that I would not ask a jury to convict on such uncorroborated evidence. Thereupon I called the case on open court before Judge Lindsay, and stated what I deemed to be sufficient reasons for setting it.

Duvauchelle was at one time a police officer under Sheriff Brown, and afterwards was employed by your paper to obtain evidence of gambling being carried on in Honolulu; when Mr. Lusk took office, he was appointed one of the detectives; at the time the District Magistrate said that Duvauchelle should be charged with accepting a bribe and I first took hold of the matter, the Sheriff suspended Duvauchelle, pending the result of the charge or investigation. The Sheriff did not then arrest Duvauchelle or swear out a warrant against him, but he was at liberty until the Attorney-General presented the indictment found by the grand jury.

Such is a concise statement of the facts, which would have been readily ascertained by inquiry. I ask you to publish this communication, and to state as fully as you have made the information and inquiries necessary in the editorial contained. Very truly yours,

W. W. CATHCART.

May 5, 1908.

FLEET CARRYING

FOUR MONTHS' MEAT

It is impossible that the Honolulu merchants will be called on to send much to the battleship fleet, whatever they may have to do with the individual members of the crews. The following letter, stating that supplies for some months would be loaded on the supply ships at San Francisco, was received by the Metropolitan Meat Company, and it is understood that letters similar in tenor have been received by other local firms. The letter, which is from the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts of the Navy Department, says:

"Washington, D. C., April 22, 1908. "Gentlemen.—The Bureau is in receipt of your letter of the 9th inst., concerning an opportunity to supply the Atlantic fleet with beef on the occasion of its expected visit to Honolulu."

"As this fleet will be accompanied by refrigerated vessels, leaving San Francisco with a stock of meat sufficient to last the entire fleet for four months, it is not anticipated that there will be any purchases made in Honolulu of this character."

"The Bureau regrets, therefore, to inform you that, in all probability, no purchases of beef will be made by the government at Honolulu."

"Respectfully,"

"J. S. COBBINSTE,"

"Assistant to the Bureau."

"The Metropolitan Meat Co., Ltd."

"Honolulu, T. H."

BROUGHT MANY WITNESSES.

Deputy United States Marshal Harry Holt returned yesterday from Waimea.

With him came twenty-five witnesses in the Koki cases whom he had subpoenaed. He also brought Moses Koki who was indicted again by the Federal

WHAT IAUKEA SAYS.

"Mr. Cathcart has not given a concise statement of the facts of the Duvauchelle case, as he claims, at all. The statement made to me as if he had written it from memory, and a mighty short memory at that," said Sheriff Iaukea last night, after he had been shown the statement of the County Attorney, sent in as a communication to the Advertiser as an answer to an editorial of the previous day. "Mr. Cathcart, to the best of my recollection, did advise against the prosecution of Duvauchelle when the matter was first brought up by Mr. Taylor, although I have an official report on file to that effect. Every other important fact in the case, however, is contained in a report made by Mr. Taylor to me, which is on file in this department."

"Mr. Cathcart says: 'Upon hearing of the matter, but why does he not say that the one he heard it from was Mr. Taylor, who turned over to him all the evidence in the case. He would rather, it would seem, leave it to be inferred that Mr. Taylor was afraid to have him go into the matter for fear of other disclosures. He makes this clear in saying that he learned that Mr. Taylor considered that I was prejudiced against Duvauchelle and against the police department and feared that Duvauchelle and the department would not get a square deal at my hands.'"

"One would think from that that the police department, represented by Mr. Taylor, was attempting to shield Duvauchelle, and considered that it was to be equally a defendant in the graft charge. Mr. Cathcart knew then and knows now that it was the wish of Mr. Taylor to have the fullest investigation and a prosecution. Taylor was not only not afraid for the department, but he personally reported the whole matter to Cathcart. He is comping Duvauchelle and the department as if to say that the charge of graft against the officer was a charge against the whole department, when it was the department that worked on the case and placed it in his hands as the proper one to prosecute."

"Mr. Cathcart in this communication states with a show of seriousness that evidence produced in the police court trial of Tin Hoon which led Judge Whitney to state that he was surprised that Duvauchelle had not been arrested was not evidence enough for him to bring the man to trial upon. It was the judge's comment, according to Cathcart, that made him get busy, but still he could find no evidence to warrant him going to trial."

"He is wrong, as well, when he says that I first suspended the man after he (Cathcart) had taken up the matter. The man was suspended two days after the first intimation of his crookedness came to Mr. Taylor, over a month before the trial."

"The reference to the case contained in your editorial this morning was founded on fact, except that I did not cause Duvauchelle's arrest, having left that to the grand jury's decision after supplying Mr. Cathcart, the prosecuting officer, with evidence upon which to base a case."

"The facts of the whole matter, as officially reported to me by Mr. Taylor, and on file here, are: On Sunday, February 24, 1907, a raid was made on a gambling game at Kalihii by a white police officer, who, according to the testimony of six persons, pocketed the table stakes and then demanded \$100 bail from each, finally compromising by taking a smaller amount, arranged for through Tin Hoon. The Chinaman did not know who the officer was, but Tin Hoon was arrested. The fact of the raid was not known by Taylor until the Saturday following the raid and he at once began an investigation. On Monday he took the statements of the Chinese and charged Tin Hoon with gross assault. On Tuesday he suspended Duvauchelle, keeping the information all the time as to what he was doing, stating that he would not charge Duvauchelle pending the trial of Tin Hoon, which he expected would be had without delay. In the meanwhile the facts of the case were given to the press. The Advertiser publishing the story on Wednesday, February 26, Duvauchelle was then in camp with the National Guard. It was decided to wait until Tin Hoon's trial to charge him, there being some prospect of proving that the Chinaman were lying in the whole matter and that perhaps the officer was the victim of a plot. He was being given the benefit of the doubt, although under suspension and his pay stopped."

"Tin Hoon's trial was put off several times at the requests of both the lawyer for the defense, Charles Chillingworth, and by the prosecution, then represented by Deputy County Attorney Andrade. The case finally came to trial on March 27, concerning which Mr. Taylor reported in full. I will quote his report:

"The case was tried in court this morning (March 27) and Tin Hoon was charged, the court holding that Tin Hoon could not be held guilty of extortion under the circumstances and that if anyone was guilty it was Duvauchelle. As soon as I could get away from the court room, which was 12 o'clock noon today, I immediately went over to County Attorney Cathcart's office, taking with me a full transcript of the statements made by the various persons concerned in the case. Mr. Cathcart was not in and I left a note for him saying that as the Tin Hoon case had come to an end and I wished him to look over the statement and see what charge, if any, should be preferred against Duvauchelle."

"About 1 o'clock I personally saw Mr. Cathcart and in the presence of Mr. Andrade, prosecuting attorney, I went over the whole case with him and left the matter in his hands."

"That shows how much this department was afraid that it would not get a square deal at Mr. Cathcart's hands. Whatever impression he got that Mr. Taylor was afraid of what he might do was probably due to the fact that he and Mr. Taylor argued about laying a charge against Duvauchelle and the

Heavy Ordnance To Be Hauled to Diamond Head

Five hundred tons of wrought steel, the pieces for the battery of eight great guns that are to be mounted on the immense concrete foundations at Diamond Head, are to be unloaded from the S. S. Hamilton on her next trip here, or the one following, and hauled to their position on the Wai-lae ridge. With the guns will arrive a large number of shells, each weighing a thousand pounds, and there will be tons of smokeless powder to be transported to the ammunition vaults on the reservation.

There are, as stated, eight guns in the Diamond Head battery. Each of these guns, without the heavy carriages, weighs fifteen tons. Each carriage, complete, weighs nearly forty-four tons. The heaviest one piece to be hauled in getting these pieces of ordnance from the ship to the slope of Diamond Head weighs sixteen and a half tons. These are the turning tables upon which the guns are swung to sweep most of the sea from Barber's Point to Koko Head, and each is a solid circular disk of steel, fourteen feet across and fourteen inches thick.

The bids for the work of hauling these guns from the wharf to Diamond Head were opened yesterday by Captain O'Connell. Two firms bid, Hixson, Peck & Co. offering to do the work for \$382, and the Honolulu Construction and Draying Co., the recently organized firm of builders and contractors, putting in a bid of \$284. There will be the usual delay in awarding the contract, but it is almost certain that the lowest bid will be accepted.

The Construction and Draying Company is going ahead on that supposition, at any rate. W. Hoops, seen last night as to the methods his firm would employ in handling the immense pieces contracted for, stated that it would be out of the question to use horses or mules for the pull. The firm has two heavy drays, one with a carrying capacity of twenty-five tons and the other built to stand together under a weight of fifteen tons. Both these drays will be used, the lighter dray to be a trailer to the heavier, and the two chained behind a steam roller for the haul through town. At the foot of the hill the trailer will be dropped and the engine will tug its load up the hill one day at a time. The pieces will be crated from the vessel and loaded onto flat cars, which will be run into the railroad yard, where the gear of the big shear legs will be used to load from the cars to the drays.

AUSTRALIAN NEWSPAPER MAN'S EXPERIENCE WITH DIARRHOEA.

Mr. S. G. Mathers, publisher of Chronicle, Normanton, Queensland, says: "Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy completely cured me of chronic dysentery from which I had suffered for years. I feel confident that this remedy also saved the life of my infant daughter, who when teething was severely attacked with diarrhoea and was given up by the doctors." For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

making of the case public. It was my intention to give the fullest publicity to the matter to show the public that the department would not stand for anything so gross as graft on the part of any one of the men."

WHAT THE ADVERTISER PRINTED.

On February 26, 1907, the first story of the graft was published in the Advertiser, as stated by Sheriff Iaukea. On that date this paper said, under the headline, "Crookedness Charged Against Policeman":

"A charge of graft on the part of one of the police officers of the present force is now being investigated by Chief Detective Taylor, the officer in question being suspended during the investigation. A Chinaman, Tin Hoon, who is said to have been in on the game, is now under arrest and will be proceeded against, a formal charge to be laid today, probably that of blackmail."

"The circumstances of the case as reported, so far as they have been given out, are that the police officer raided a gambling game recently in Kalihii, seizing the money in sight as evidence and taking away what the players had in their hands. The Chinaman declared that they were not playing at the time. The police officer took their names and left, telling them to appear for trial. A short time afterwards Tin Hoon is said to have appeared upon the scene and offered to square the matter if paid a dollar by each of the Chinamen. The money was accordingly paid over. The case was not reported at the station nor was the money seized turned in."

"It is, of course, quite probable, that the whole thing is a cooked-up story on the part of the Chinamen who make the charges. Such things are not impossible among the Chinese gambling fraternity, the solemnly sworn statements of whom are rarely believed by the police court officials. But Chief Taylor promises to probe the matter to the bottom and will deal out the severest kind of discipline to any of his men proven to be in the least involved in any kind of crookedness."

Following this story others appeared in the Advertiser and the other daily papers of Honolulu for a month, until the trial of Tin Hoon and the caustic remarks of Judge Whitney from the bench. Then Mr. Cathcart "learned" of the case, but pulled out when he "learned" further that Mr. Taylor, the one who had instituted the investigation, "feared that Duvauchelle and the department would not get a square deal" at his hands.

Several months afterwards he again took up the case, but this time he could "learn" nothing that would justify him in proceeding against Duvauchelle, and the matter was dropped by him and Duvauchelle left at liberty."

"BILL" TAFT ON THE TRAIL

(Mail Special to the Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 27.—Once more "Bill" Taft is starting off on a long journey and official and political tongues in Washington are wagging. Just when he returned from his recent Western trip—which was clearly a political trip—the oracles began to thunder about "Bill" Taft's prolonged absences. Men went through the newspaper files, dug out the dates when he had traveled and when he had been at his desk in the War Department. They found he had been away all but about four months, during the last eighteen months. What a shame when the government is paying him \$100 a month as a member of the cabinet.

But "Bill" is going away again for a month, going away right soon to Panama and so the tongues are wagging away again. Official business? Ah, ha. Ah, ha. Just wants a rest; perhaps. Traveling on the Prairie, a government ship, they say and much more.

Nobody seems to know just why "Bill" Taft—that is the way his campaign managers want him known nowadays—is going to Panama. A cock and bull story was started once last winter, when interest in his campaign was lagging, to the effect that he had really put down a rebellion in Panama on his visit a year ago. Panama was in the doldrums, mad as she could be with the United States over some little incident of canal zone administration and was going to join forces with Colombia. But "Bill" was Johnny-on-the-spot. He put his foot on the rebellion and stamped it out. It is well known that President Amador of Panama is a fussy little fellow. He has all the Amadors in office—which is a family characteristic among rulers of Central and South American republics—and is constantly trying to pick a fuss with some one in the canal zone. Boundary dispute? Yes, they say there is one and that that is one of the things "Bill" Taft is going down to smooth out.

But the political end of the proposition is what most worries Washington, for no one has figured out just exactly why "Bill" Taft should drop his campaign for the presidential nomination long enough to go to Panama, to look around, and then sail back again on the Prairie. The politicians, skeptical people that they are, think there is some sort of a coup in the trip. Perhaps the President has some spectacular stunt for the Secretary to perform knowing that that will make the Secretary more solid than ever with the people who do not object to some theatrical performances in their politics. Anyhow the Secretary is keeping his counsel. He seems to think he can safely leave his presidential boom alone for a few weeks, with such trusted friends as President Theodore Roosevelt, Brother Charles P. Taft and a number of lesser lights in charge.

And right at this juncture the croakers are coming in from every quarter with doleful stories about the Secretary's running qualities. Washington has become hardened to that sort of thing in this six months' campaign for the Republican nomination for the presidency. But the doleful brethren are now making the most voluminous doleful reports ever. "Bat" Masterman, the ex-marshal of Dodge City, Kansas, and the terror of bad men, who is now a deputy marshal in New York, but spends considerable time traveling about to gain information for President Roosevelt, his personal friend, anchored in port a day or two ago. "Bat," a fine sport that he is, was almost weeping because of the gloomy outlook for the Republican party, unless one Theodore Roosevelt should run again. He has been traveling in Kansas, which he says Bryan will carry by 100,000 over Taft, and in Missouri, the Dakotas, Illinois, and so on.

Although he is a very loyal Roosevelt man, "Bat," ex-gunfighter and terror of bad men, is not a Taftite. He made some of the oldest smiles at his doleful yarns and some of them were dispensed to ask "Bat" if he could not fix it some way to hold his deputy marshalship if "Bill" Taft takes up a residence in the White House. "Bat" went up to the White House, to report to the President on the results of his Western travels and came away feeling a little more cheerful. But the doleful crowd in Washington found his talk about the Western situation a luscious morsel.

It is quite surprising how gloomy the Republican prospects are in a number of States that have favorite sons. Indiana is going to the bow-woods. Of course, Fairbanks as a presidential nominee could carry it. Illinois, great, staunch Republican State, is sloughing off. No telling what the enormous army of unemployed in Chicago will do when it comes to the voting day. But, to be sure, "Uncle Joe" Cannon as the standard-bearer would make Illinois certain. With him as the party's choice for President there would be absolutely no likelihood that the result of 1902, when Illinois for the first time supported a Democratic President, would be repeated.

Then, there's New York, biggest of States and very necessary to the winning party. Everything going to the bow-woods there, too, although the Democratic factions are fighting like cats and dogs. Nominate Hughes, however, and everything would be lovely. There would be no question about his ability to carry the Empire State and that would prevent the possibility of Bryan becoming President.

Senator Philander Chase Knox, on the other hand, can not make that plea about Pennsylvania. It is the one favorite son State that is not going to the bow-woods. As a matter of fact, if a yellow dog were running on the Republican ticket he would be elected in Pennsylvania. Accordingly the friends of Senator Knox have no doleful stories of the kind that the Fairbanks, Cannon, and Hughes managers hand out.

Then there's a whole lot of talk just now about the impossibility of Secretary Taft carrying Ohio and about the tremendous forces that are lined up against him. It is not the first time

these things have been heard, but they are being forced home now as never before here in Washington, just when "Bill" Taft is starting off placidly for his trip to Panama, whether it be for restful purposes or to do some theatrical stunt. He does not appear to be worrying much because of the doleful talk. In fact there is not a doleful thing in the general Secretary's makeup.

Secretary Taft is nearing the goal of a presidential nomination. His rivals see it in the results of the conventions held during the past week. The fact is likely to become even more apparent in the conventions to be held in the week just ahead. All are now as good as conceding his nomination, barring unforeseen developments. The opposition campaign in Washington has about collapsed.

In the instructed column the Secretary now has 229 delegates. That is not half of the number required for a majority. But 118 uninstructed delegates have been elected to date, and there are 46 contested seats. It is probable that the Secretary can count upon 100 votes from the uninstructed and the contested lists. That would bring his total up to 329 votes, which lacks but 122 of the necessary 491 for a majority.

The conventions of the last week have added materially to the uninstructed list and in that particular the Taft campaign has not made as much headway as his friends might wish. The New Hampshire state convention refused by an overwhelming vote to instruct and sent its state and Congressional delegates to vote their convictions. The Nevada state convention did likewise, somewhat to the surprise of the Taft managers. The Arizona territorial convention seemed to be controlled by the opposition to Secretary Taft but the latter's friends bolted and the two delegates from Arizona help swell the contested list which has also been increased during the week by two contested seats from Florida. A number of Congressional district conventions have chosen uninstructed delegates in recent days. The largest number of uninstructed delegates from any one state is the thirty from Massachusetts and the second largest number being the eighteen from New York state. Late returns to the National Committee headquarters indicate that the two Minnesota delegates, put down at first as uninstructed, should go into the Taft column.

Governor Hughes' column has increased from forty-four to fifty during the week. The strength of the other allies has not changed. Fairbanks has thirty delegates. Cannon has forty-four, Knox sixty-four, La Follette, twenty-five. This support comes entirely from their home states. Secretary Taft's column of 229 pledged votes comes from nineteen states and territories as follows:

Illinois	22
Iowa	2
Kansas	20
Maryland	6
Michigan	8
Minnesota	22
Missouri	25
Nebraska	18
New York	2
North Carolina	6
Ohio	26
Oklahoma	10
South Dakota	8
Tennessee	8
Virginia	24
West Virginia	8
Wisconsin	1
New Mexico	2
Philippines	2
Total	229

The attitude of the Southern conventions during the next ten days will probably have much to do in determining whether the Secretary has much more hard fighting ahead. North Carolina and Virginia have been for him in conventions held thus far. The North Carolina State convention and five Congressional district conventions will be held during the next six days. The Arkansas state convention meets April 28 and on the day preceding and the day following five district conventions in that state will assemble. Powell Clayton, a pronounced Taft lieutenant, is in full charge there and has promised Taft delegates unopposed.

Georgia holds three congressional conventions during the week, but if the example of other Georgia districts is followed they will choose uninstructed delegates. Maryland holds a state convention on April 20, the same day that the Pennsylvania State convention meets. The Maryland big four will presumably be instructed for Taft, as will four district delegates from that state to be chosen forthwith. Mississippi holds a State and five district conventions during the week. Alabama will also have four conventions during the same period. It is a certainty that the Secretary will gain a big lot of delegates from these and other conventions of the next few days, including West Virginia, Colorado, Ohio and Maine.

ERNEST G. WALKER.

MRS. SNOW-MILLER DIED OF A FALL

KEALAKEKUA, South Kona, Hawaii, May 5, 1908.—A very sad accident happened here today by which Mrs. M. E. Snow-Miller lost her life. The old lady, who is the mother of Mrs. A. A. P. Reid, and the grandmother of Mrs. Henry Greenwell, of Kona, wandered off for a walk, and as far as can be ascertained, fell over a wall she was trying to cross and, striking her temple, was instantly killed. Mrs. Miller was spending a few days at the Beach House of Mr. and Mrs. T. White, with Mr. and Mrs. A. A. P. Reid, when the event occurred. Mrs. Miller is the sister of the Countess Roberts, the wife of the well-known Commander-in-Chief of the British Army.

NOEAU FROM AHUKINI

A total of 4050 bags of sugar, 1700 G. and 2350 H., was brought in here before Sunday daylight aboard the screw Noeau from Ahukini. Purser J. S. Logan reports reaching Ahukini at 5:30 a. m. Saturday and sailing for home at 1:30 p. m. of the same day. Ahukini was the only port called at.

BROUGHT DOWN POLO PONIES

Charles David, the local horseman, returned from a business trip to the Coast by the S. S. Nebraskan on Saturday.

David brought with him fourteen head of horses, consisting chiefly of young mares. The lot is an exceedingly good-looking one and the animals arrived in fine shape.

In the bunch are several very good-looking horses which should make very desirable polo ponies. In view of the approaching opening of the local polo season the arrival of the stock at the present time is very opportune.

With David came Jockey Willis, who will ride for the former's stable at Hilo races.

According to the veteran horseman, things in San Francisco are extremely dull just now.

"Twenty people would try and touch me on the streets for a dime every day," is the way David states the matter.

David did not bring any thoroughbreds down with him, though he says that \$200 will buy a very fair racehorse in San Francisco today.

He saw a number of ex-Honolulu people in San Francisco. Bob Burns, the trainer, is married and has quit the racetrack for a ranch.

Jack Wilson is in the livery stables business in the Californian metropolis and is making money hand over fist.

Bob Ballentyne is playing the ponies at the Emeryville merry-go-round, with varying success.

Jockey Tullett now owns Lasell and is racing the horse at Oakland.

SARGENT WANTS TO RE-TAG THE CHINESE

WASHINGTON, April 25.—That the Chinese exclusion law is not properly enforced, that Chinese are making their way into the United States every day when they have no right to do so and that a change in the existing law will be necessary to check this growing condition, are facts that were pointed out in emphatic terms to the House Committee on Appropriations by Commissioner General of Immigration Sargent. The reason for a universal laxness and, at times, a lamentable weakness in enforcing the exclusion law, is described by Commissioner Sargent as the erroneous sentiment that grew out of the talk of a Chinese boycott. In asking the committee for \$500,000 to enforce the law, Mr. Sargent said:

"One of these days we will have to meet the proposition, and meet it fairly and squarely. The construction of the law at present is such that you are not only opening the door to laborers and allowing them to come in here by subterfuge and trickery, but you are working against the interests of the merchants and high-class Chinese who would naturally come to this country."

"There are so many Chinese in this country illegally that in my opinion you are warranted in requiring a re-registration, giving every Chinese now in this country a register. When you have done that you should treat the Chinese as you would any other alien. If the Chinese is here unlawfully you should put him out of the country."

THE BRIGHT SIDE

of life. It is a feeling common to the majority of us that we do not get quite the amount of happiness we are entitled to. Among the countless things which tend to make us more or less miserable ill health takes first place. Hannah More said that sin was generally to be attributed to biliousness. No doubt a crippled liver with the resulting impure blood, is the cause of more mental gloom than any other single thing. And who can reckon up the fearful aggregate of pain, loss and fear arising from the many diseases which are familiar to mankind; like a vast cloud it hangs over a multitude no one can number. You can see these people everywhere. For them life can scarcely be said to have any "bright side" at all. Hence the eagerness with which they search for relief and cure. Remedies like WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION have not attained their high position in the confidence of the people by bald assertions and boasting advertisements. They are obliged to win it by doing actually what is claimed for them. That this remedy deserves its reputation is conceded. It is palatable as honey and contains the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. Nothing has such a record of success in Scrofula, Influenza, Throat and Lung Troubles, and emaciating complaints and disorders that tend to undermine the foundations of strength and vigor. Its use helps to show life's brighter side. Professor Reddy, of Canada, says: "I have much pleasure in stating that I have used it in cases of debility and found it to be a very valuable remedy as well as pleasant to take." You cannot be disappointed in it. Sold by chemists.